

Application No. 09/845,104

Remarks

Applicants thank the Examiner for his careful consideration of the application.

Claims 1 - 23 stand rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1 – 9 and 13 are rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,345,300 issued to Bakshi et al. ("Bakshi"). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Applicants have amended claim 1 to explicitly recite that the external proxy server does not initiate connections with the proxy agent. The Examiner has not shown that Bakshi anticipates this limitation. Therefore, claim 1 should be allowable over Bakshi.

Claims 2-8 should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed as claims 2-8 depend from claim 1 and includes all the limitations of claim 1.

Claim 9 has been amended to include limitations originally present in claim 17. Specifically, claim 9 has been amended to include the limitation that the proxy agent receives a stream of spurious bytes from the external proxy server if there is nothing pending for the internal network device. The Examiner previously rejected claim 17 as being obvious over the combination of Bakshi and US Patent No. 5,673,322 issued to Pepe et al. ("Pepe"). Applicants respectfully submit that original claim 17 and amended claim 9 are both allowable over the combination of Bakshi and Pepe. Please see Applicants' response to the claim 17 rejection in the section responding to rejections under 35 USC § 103.

It is respectfully submitted that claim 13 should be allowed if claim 9 is allowed as claim 13 depends from claim 9.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bakshi in view of Grantges, Jr. et al (US No. 6,510,464) ("Grantges"). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

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Claims 22 and 23 should be allowed as the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness. In order to sustain an obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner must show that a combination of the cited references teach or suggest all the limitations of the claim being rejected. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). The Examiner has failed to show that the combination of references teaches or suggests all the limitations of any of claims 22 and 23. Claims 22 and 23 each include all the elements of claim 9, which now includes limitations of originally filed claim 17. As noted elsewhere, the Examiner has not pointed to any portion of Bakshi that discloses a proxy agent receiving a stream of spurious bytes from an external proxy server if there is nothing pending for an internal network device. The Examiner has also not identified this limitation in Grantges. Therefore, the Examiner has failed to show that the combination of patents discloses all the elements of any of claims 22 and 23. Because the Examiner has failed to prove that claims 22 and 23 are obvious in view of the combination of Bakshi and Grantges, claims 22 and 23 should be allowed.

Claims 11, 12, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bakshi in view of Pepe et al. (US No. 5,673,322) ("Pepe"). These rejections are respectfully traversed. Claim 17 has been canceled. Claim 9 has been amended to include limitations from claim 17.

The Examiner has failed to establish that amended claim 9 (or original claim 17) is obvious over Bakshi in view of Pepe. In order to sustain an obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner must show that a combination of the cited references teach or suggest all the limitations of the claim being rejected. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). Claim 9 recites a proxy agent receiving a stream of spurious bytes from an external proxy server if there is nothing pending for an internal network device. The Examiner asserts that Pepe includes this limitation. However, the passage cited by the Examiner does not appear to describe this limitation or anything analogous to it. Therefore,

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the Examiner has not shown that the combination of Bakshi and Pepe includes all the limitations of original claim 17 or claim 9 as amended. Consequently, the Examiner has not established that claim 9 as amended (or original claim 17) is obvious over the combination of Bakshi and Pepe.

Claims 11, 12, and 18 should be allowed if claim 9 is allowed as claims 11, 12, and 18 depend from claim 9.

Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bakshi in view of Pepe, and in further view of Grantges. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claims 19 and 20 should be allowed as the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness. In order to sustain an obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner must show that a combination of the cited references teach or suggest all the limitations of the claim being rejected. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). The Examiner has failed to show that the combination of references teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 19 or claim 20. Claims 19 and 20 each include all the elements of claim 9. As noted elsewhere, the Examiner has not identified any portion of Bakshi or Pepe that discloses a proxy agent receiving a stream of spurious bytes from an external proxy server if there is nothing pending for an internal network device. The passage cited by the Examiner in Pepe does not appear to disclose the claimed limitation. The Examiner has also not identified this limitation in Grantges. Therefore, the Examiner has failed to show that the combination of patents discloses all the elements of either claim 19 or claim 20. Because the Examiner has failed to prove that claims 19 and 20 are obvious in view of the combination of Bakshi, Pepe, and Grantges, claims 19 and 20 should be allowed.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bakshi in view of Rezvani et al. (US No. 6,621,827) ("Rezvani"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

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Claim 10 includes all the limitations of claim 9 and further includes polling the external proxy server at regular intervals.

Claim 10 should be allowed as the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness. In order to sustain an obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner must show that a combination of the cited references teach or suggest all the limitations of the claim being rejected. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). The Examiner has failed to show that the combination of references teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 10. As noted elsewhere, the Examiner has not pointed to any portion of Bakshi that discloses a proxy agent receiving a stream of spurious bytes from an external proxy server if there is nothing pending for an internal network device. The Examiner has also not identified this limitation in Rezvani. Therefore, the Examiner has failed to show that the combination of patents discloses all the elements of claim 10. Because the Examiner has failed to prove that claim 10 is obvious in view of the combination of Bakshi and Rezvani, claim 10 should be allowed.

Claims 14 – 16 are rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bakshi et al. in view of Coley et al. (US No. 5826,014) ("Coley"). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claims 14-16 should be allowed as the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness. In order to sustain an obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner must show that a combination of the cited references teach or suggest all the limitations of the claim being rejected. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). The Examiner has failed to show that the combination of references teaches or suggests all the limitations of any of claims 14-16. Claims 14-16 each include all the elements of claim 9, which now includes limitations of originally filed claim 17. As noted elsewhere, the Examiner has not pointed to any portion of Bakshi that discloses a proxy agent receiving a stream of spurious bytes from an external proxy server if there is nothing pending for an internal network device. The Examiner has also not identified this limitation in Coley. Therefore, the Examiner has failed to show that the combination of patents discloses all the elements of any of claims 14-16. Because the Examiner has failed to prove that

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claims 14-16 are obvious in view of the combination of Bakshi and Coley, claims 14-16 should be allowed.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bakshi in view of Lawrence et al. (WO 00/68823) ("Lawrence"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 21 should be allowed as the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of obviousness. In order to sustain an obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the Examiner must show that a combination of the cited references teach or suggest all the limitations of the claim being rejected. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). The Examiner has failed to show that the combination of references teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 21. Claim 21 includes all the elements of claim 9 and further includes rewriting cookies with unique identifiers to prevent inadvertent transmission of private information to an incorrect recipient on the protected network. As noted elsewhere, the Examiner has not pointed to any portion of Bakshi that discloses a proxy agent receiving a stream of spurious bytes from an external proxy server if there is nothing pending for an internal network device. The Examiner has also not identified this limitation in Lawrence et al. Therefore, the Examiner has failed to show that the combination of patents discloses all the elements of claim 21. Because the Examiner has failed to prove that claim 21 is obvious in view of the combination of Bakshi and Lawrence et al., claim 21 should be allowed.

Conclusion

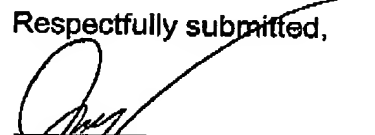
No additional fee is believed to be required for this amendment. However, the undersigned Xerox Corporation attorney hereby authorizes the charging of any necessary fees, other than the issue fee, to Xerox Corporation Deposit Account No. 24-0025. This also constitutes a request for any needed extension of time and authorization to charge all fees therefor to Xerox Corporation Deposit Account No. 24-0025.

A telephone interview is respectfully requested at the number listed below prior to any further Office Action, i.e., if the Examiner has any remaining questions or issues to address

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after this paper. The undersigned will be happy to discuss any further Examiner-proposed amendments as may be appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,



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